

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
June 14, 1917—Last twenty-
four hours' rainfall, T;
Temperature, Min. 71; Max.
82. Weather clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
	Cents	Dollars
96° Centrifugal N. Y. per lb. per ton	5.77	\$115.40
Price, Hawaiian basis		
Last previous quota-	5.83	\$116.60
tion.....		

VOL. X, NO. 48

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4643

HAIG FORCES GERMANS TO FALL BACK STILL MORE

Teutons Apparently Attempting
To Avoid Battle With the Vic-
torious British Tommies Who
Are Battering His Defenses

IMPORTANT POSITIONS ARE
TAKEN FROM HUNS IN WEST

Military Observers Looking For
Sensational Developments In
Macedonia Now That Constan-
tine Has Ceased To Be Factor

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

NEW YORK, June 15—Battered by the fierce artillery fire of the British under Field Marshal Haig, the German forces on the western front are reeling and their defenses are crumbling with increasing rapidity. Despatches from the British headquarters last night announced still further important gains in the vicinity of Messines, where the last of the famous "Bloody Angle" is disappearing under the sledge hammer strokes of the Allied gunners.

The Germans apparently are unwilling to meet the attacks of the British and are avoiding battle whenever possible with the victorious attacking forces. East and south of Messines last night the British were busy consolidating their deep gains over more than two miles of front, wrested from the enemy in the fighting of yesterday.

The importance and significance of this gain was summed up in a statement issued last night by General Maurice, of the British war office in which that officer declared that the British attack on the Messine sector is by far the most important and successful Allied offensive in the war, and comparatively cheap in the cost of men. This he added was due in large measure, if not entirely, to the enormous superiority which the British have won for their gunners and airmen by their steady preparation of the last three years. He also asserted that the last few days have proved to the British high command that the British armies are capable of ousting the Germans from their trenches, whenever, by preparation they have massed sufficient guns and men to turn the trick.

The Germans yesterday retreated on a two mile front south of Warneton, which crosses the first line between the River Lys and Saint Yves. This was but part of the retreat, however, for the Germans also lost ground due east of Messines. Hemet and Gaspart, two important points fell into British hands. These towns lying east of Messines between the Rivers Lys and Saint Yves, and east of Flogstree, give command of positions which seriously menace the German forces holding the important town of Warneton.

The Belgian and German guns yesterday were engaged in a fierce artillery duel, but for the most part, the French sectors were quiet. The bombardment in Flanders, however, is taken to be the prelude to infantry attacks.

In the eastern fronts both Russian and Rumanian forces remained quiet, but the Russians reported attacks by the Kurds in the Caucasus, in an effort to cut the Russian lines of communication.

GRAIN FOR BOOZE HEAVILY TAXED BY PENDING BILL

Distillers Wail Frantically That
Law Would Force Them To
Suspend Operations Or Go
Out of Business Permanently

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—A new tax of sixty cents to a dollar a hundred pounds on all grain used in distilled alcoholic beverages was yesterday agreed upon by the senate finance committee which has the war tax bill under consideration. This action of the committee was taken in the face of and despite the vigorous protests of the distillers who declared that such a tax will unquestionably force distilleries in all parts of the country to go out of business or at least temporarily suspend while the law is in operation.

Another drastic provision which the committee yesterday agreed upon was the prohibition of all imports of all distilled alcoholic beverages from other countries.

The action taken by the senate committee has brought gloom into the ranks of the liquor interests which have been fighting every step in the direction of prohibition of or further restriction upon the liquor traffic. It has given unqualified satisfaction to the dry advocates who hail it as a partial victory at least and a long step toward national prohibition. They voice the belief that once the importation of distilled liquors is prohibited by law it will be impossible for the liquor interests to ever again wipe that law from the statute books.

The agreement on these important provisions by the senate committee is considered in legislative circles to pave the way to a final agreement on food legislation.

What is regarded here as a signal triumph for the advocates of food legislation as urged by the administration and Food Director Hoover, was the announcement last night that Samuel Gompers, a member of the National Defense Council and president of the American Federation of Labor, has formally called upon the federation to back the administration plans for food control. Mr. Gompers has urged that the enormously powerful organization of the federation get behind the campaign for food control, and bring what pressure it can to bear upon congress both collectively and individually.

Despatches from London also urged food control in this country. A telegram from the British capital last night quoted John Hodges, member of the British cabinet and a labor leader of the United Kingdom, as saying that the British workingmen are vitally interested in the passage of food legislation in this country and are heartily in support of Gompers' appeal to the federation.

RUSSIA TAKES STEP TO STOP DISORDERS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

PETROGRAD, June 15—The provisional government yesterday took steps to end the troubles at Kronstadt. It entered a decree against Melet disorders and disturbances which are punishable by a long term in servitude together with the loss of the right to participate in the redistribution of lands.

SUGAR OFFICES TO CLOSE SATURDAYS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

NEW YORK, June 15—Beginning this week and until further notice raw and refined sugar offices of the refinery will be closed on Saturdays.

This change is taken as a measure necessitated by the war and the exigencies of the situation may cause a change of routine from week to week.

AN entire family in a village of the first lines along the Aisne River, where some of the most desperate fighting of the Great War has been carried on during the last three years, wearing their gas masks. Each bold inhabitant remaining in the villages near the German trenches carries with him wherever he goes, a mask, to be donned on the first whiff of the deadly fumes.



NEW CANTONMENT SITES ARE CHOSEN

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—The quartermaster corps of the army yesterday announced that plans for the construction of four additional cantonments are complete and that the sites have been designated. There will be a total of sixteen cantonments in all when the work is complete, and they are to be ready for occupancy by September 1, the date when the selective draft goes into full effect and the actual work of building an army to beat the Huns begins. Each one of these cantonments will be fitted to receive and care for a full division, or approximately twenty-two thousand men.

The quartermaster corps is also perfecting arrangements for moving the troops after they are turned into armies. To move one army corps of approximately 80,000 men, technically known as a division, will require, according to the war department, railroad officials state, 6229 cars, made up into 366 trains, with a like number of locomotives. In these trains would be 2115 passenger coaches, 385 baggage cars, 1055 box cars, 1899 stock cars and 775 flat cars.

The equipment for each unit of this army is as follows:
Infantry Regiment—Fifty-five officers, 1800 men, 177 animals, 22 vehicles.
Cavalry Regiment—Forty-eight passenger cars, 5 baggage cars, 15 box cars, 9 stock cars, 8 flat or gondola cars, total, 85 cars.

Artillery Regiment, Mountain—Forty-five officers, 1150 men, 1229 animals, 24 guns.

Cars required: Thirty passenger cars, 7 baggage cars, 30 box cars, 61 stock cars, total, 124 cars.

Artillery Regiment, Light—Forty-five officers, 1170 men, 1157 animals, 32 vehicles, 24 guns.

Cars required: Thirty-two passenger cars, 9 baggage cars, 25 box cars, 58 stock cars, 4 flat cars; total, 170 cars.

Signal Corps, Field Battalion—Nine officers, 171 men, 296 animals, 35 vehicles.

Cars required: Six passenger cars, 2 baggage cars, 5 box cars, 10 stock cars, 5 flat cars; total, 28 cars.

Cavalry Regiment—Fifty-four officers, 1284 men, 1436 animals, 26 vehicles.

Cars required: Thirty-six passenger cars, 8 baggage cars, 25 box cars, 72 stock cars, 9 open cars; total, 150 cars.

Engineers, Pioneer Battalion—Sixteen officers, 502 men, 165 animals, 12 vehicles.

Cars required: Fourteen passenger cars, 2 baggage cars, 10 box cars, 8 stock cars, 4 flat cars; total, 38 cars.

Artillery Regiment, Horse—Forty-five officers, 1175 men, 1571 animals, 35 vehicles, 24 guns.

Cars required: Thirty-four passenger cars, 10 baggage cars, 25 box cars, 78 stock cars, 47 flat cars; total, 194 cars.

It will be seen from the above that the heaviest train will be on the passenger car equipment, the moving of one such unit requiring four and two tenths per cent of the entire passenger car equipment of the American railroads. Only seven-tenths per cent of the number of locomotives owned are required and but two-tenths per cent of the flat and box car equipment, so that in an haulage approximately 1,800,000 men and emergency the American railroads could transport their equipment at one time.

LIBERTY LOAN IS MOUNTING SWIFTLY PAST BOUNDS SET

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—Between two and three millions of subscribers from all parts of the country have come forward and contributed to the success of the Liberty Loan of two billion dollars to carry on the war against Prussianism. The campaign will close today and from the way applications for bonds have been pouring in during the past few days, and more especially yesterday, there was a feeling of confidence last night that the loan would be heavily oversubscribed.

An instance of the splendid way in which the American public is responding to the country's call comes from San Francisco. Only a few days ago the twelfth reserve district, which takes in the Pacific Coast states, stood at the bottom of the list and had only subscribed for about twenty per cent of its allotment but President Walter F. Kains of that reserve bank last night reported that it was short only \$400,000 of its quota. He also told of the Consolidated Oil Company subscribing for a half million.

The great majority of signers of the application blanks have subscribed for from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars each but some have run as high as fifty millions, from the Steel Corporation, and John D. Rockefeller has subscribed twenty millions.

TERRITORY CABLES ITS SUBSCRIPTION

Subscriptions of Hawaii to the Liberty Loan, those made through the banks of Honolulu and those made by Hawaiian interests on the mainland were \$4,857,850, according to the best figures obtainable last night. It was possible, it was said, that they would run higher by reason of further mainland subscriptions by people and interests from the Territory, made on the mainland and not thus far reported here. In making the estimate these were figured at \$1,225,000. Subscriptions through banks in the other islands are included in the figures furnished by the Honolulu banks.

While applications for Liberty Loan bonds do not close at Washington until today, they closed in Honolulu yesterday afternoon. The subscriptions had to be in the reserve bank at San Francisco early this morning. Figures were called by the various banks last evening.

Bankers yesterday appeared generally satisfied with the participation of Hawaii in the loan and especially so in the number of subscribers who have participated here. The campaign that followed the mailing of applications on the last steamer that could reach the mainland, they considered specially satisfactory. Figures as to the number of individual subscriptions could not be obtained last night. Bishop & Company and the Bishop Trust Company reported 517 individual applications.

Thanks to the insurance men and to the newspapers were expressed by Robert F. Stever, of Bishop & Company, last evening. "The insurance men," said he, "gave their time to the campaign wholeheartedly. They had only forty-eight hours to prepare and they went to it and came through. Many was the person they woke up in that campaign of theirs."

And the newspapers should not be forgotten. They did splendid work for the loan here, gave all the space required, indeed were most generous, and without them we could have accomplished very little."

Rudolph Buckley, cashier of the First National Bank, said last night that between \$100,000 and \$200,000 of the applications made through that institution had been made in the last two days.

Relative to the proportion that Hawaii had subscribed, Mr. Buckley said that the federal reserve banks had figured out for different cities and states that they should take in bonds ten per cent of the average bank clearances. Average clearances here, he said, were \$28,000,000 to \$30,000,000, which would make the share of the Territory about \$3,000,000, and subscriptions were far in advance of such figures.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS PURCHASE OF ALL LIQUOR TRADE

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

LONDON, June 15—Boiler Law, head of the British admiralty, announced last night that the government is seriously considering the purchase of the liquor trade. This, he announced, would not be done, however, until after parliament had been consulted.

The liquor trade has been a thorn in the side of the government since early in the war. Thousands of citizens have been purchased and "closed" by the trade. This, he announced, would not be done, however, until after parliament had been consulted.

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CONSTANTINE AND QUEEN REGRETTED

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—The Greek legation here was formally notified by cablegrams from Athens yesterday of the abdication of King Constantine in favor of his son, Prince Alexander, and of the intention of the King to leave Greece at once with his wife, Queen Sophia, and his eldest son, the Crown Prince.

The cable expressed the regret of the Greeks at the loss of Constantine, the official message concluding in these words: "The pain which is experienced by the Greek people at their separation from their sovereign is beyond description."

Yesterday Constantine and his Queen, with the Crown Prince, embarked on a British warship, while more British and French troops were landed, occupying Piraeus, the port of Athens, and helping in the reinforcement of the Athens garrison. Senator Jonnart, who presented the demand for the abdication of the King, announcing that he had troops to enforce his demand, explained yesterday that the troops now occupying the port of Athens have been brought ashore because life aboard the transports has been found injurious to the health of the men.

Reports from Lugano, Switzerland, indicate that King Constantine and his immediate family will make that town their home. The secretary to the King is now there seeking a suitable villa.

Lugano is the town in which ex-Chancellor von Bulow of Germany and other German diplomats are living.

Despatches from Germany state that the impression there is that the abdication of Constantine will have an bearing upon the situation in Macedonia and will not affect the military situation in the Near East.

The Berlin press lauds Constantine and the efforts he has made to preserve the neutrality of Greece. The leading papers state that "King Constantine had not the heart to deliver his people from starvation and to the control of the Allies."

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PERSHING NOW WITH HAIG AT HEADQUARTERS ON WEST FRONT

American Commander Becomes
a Member of the British War
Council Immediately Upon Ar-
rival "Somewhere in France"

TOMMY ATKINS WILD WITH
JOY OVER HIS ARRIVAL

News of His Coming Spreads
Through the Trenches and Is
Welcomed With Manifesta-
tions of Great Satisfaction

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, June 15—News of the arrival of Major-General Pershing in France spread through the British army yesterday, everywhere being received with manifestation of the greatest satisfaction and enthusiasm.

It was announced last night that General Pershing will become a member of the British war council, held regularly at headquarters, pending the arrival of the American troops on the fighting line. He has announced his intention of devoting considerable of his time to the study of the transport system evolved by the British with an idea of applying his information to a solution of the American problems.

A tremendous demonstration, at once impressive and pathetic, was given by the people of Paris yesterday when General Pershing and his party were entertained on the first full day of their visit to French soil.

The enthusiasm was continuous and mounting. Great throngs crowded the streets to catch a glimpse of the American general. Cheers rose everywhere and the French and American flags were everywhere entwined. General Pershing visited Napoleon's tomb. At noon he was the guest of honor at a state breakfast given by President Poincare.

The greatest demonstration was made by the people since the visit of King George in 1914. The poor people in an exultation of patriotic enthusiasm spent their scanty earnings to buy flowers to give to or toss upon the American officers and soldiers.

REGISTRATION DRAWS NEARER TO ESTIMATE

Totals Are Ninety-three Per Cent
Behind Advance Figures

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—Registration returns from all except six states brings the total up to 8,829,582. This is about ninety-three and a half per cent of the estimate made by the census board for these states and indicates that the total for the whole Union will not fall far below the advance figures furnished by the bureau.

In some states the registration is still going on as fast as would be slackers and some who have misunderstood the requirements of the law can be brought to the registration officers by the authorities that round them up. It will still be several days before final figures are compiled.

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